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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/083,948	02/27/2002	Robert Richard Dykstra	7756XC	8365
27752	7590	03/23/2004		
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DIVISION WINTON HILL TECHNICAL CENTER - BOX 161 6110 CENTER HILL AVENUE CINCINNATI, OH 45224				
EXAMINER DELCOTTO, GREGORY R				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1751				

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/083,948	Applicant(s) DYKSTRA ET AL.	
	Examiner Gregory R. Del Cotto	Art Unit 1751	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 16,21-24,26,35 and 36 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15,17-20,25,27-34 and 37-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/1/02</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-44 are pending.

Applicant's election with traverse of a bleach catalyst falling under Formula (I) in the response filed 12/22/03 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that there is no serious burden on the Examiner and that a single species is less than a reasonable number of species. This is not found persuasive because the species elected encompasses a large number of compounds and each species would require a separate search due to their separate classification thereby placing an undue burden on the Examiner.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Priority

It appears that applicant has incorrectly categorized this case as a continuation of PCT/US00/23319; it appears that this case is a 371 national stage case of PCT/US00/23319. Clarification is required.

Election/Restrictions

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-15, 17-35, and 37-44, drawn to a bleaching composition containing an organic catalyst, classified in class 510, subclass 311.
- II. Claims 16 and 36, drawn to a method for laundering fabric, classified in class 8, subclass 137.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions of Group I and Group II are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case, the composition of Group I can be used in a materially different process such as in a method of cleaning dishes.

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

During a telephone conversation with James McBride on March 16, 2004, a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-15, 17-35, and 37-44. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 16 and 36 withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim

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remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Additionally, with respect to the election of species requirement previously made, claims 21-24, 26, and 35 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the response filed 12/22/2003. Note that, Formula (XI) is a species of the compounds falling under Formula (I) and has been included in this examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical

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Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000.

Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

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consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Madison et al (US 5,482,515).

Madison et al teach novel bleach catalysts, a method for bleaching substrates using these catalysts and detergent compositions containing the catalysts. The catalysts are quaternary imine salts. Substrates such as fabrics may be bleached in an aqueous solution containing these salts and a peroxygen compound. See Abstract. Madison et al teach a bleaching composition containing from 1 to about 60% by weight of a peroxygen compound, from about 0.01 to 10% by weight of an oxygen transfer agent having the same structure as the catalyst recited by the instant claims, and from 0.5% to 50% of a surfactant. See column 2, lines 25-65. Suitable surfactants include anionic, nonionic, amphoteric, zwitterionic, etc. Suitable anionic surfactants include sodium and ammonium alkyl sulfates, sodium and ammonium alkyl benzene sulfonates, etc. See column 7, lines 35-65. The compositions may also contain a detergent builder such as sodium or potassium tripolyphosphate, nitrilotriacetic acid, polyacrylic acid, etc. The compositions may also contain lather boosters such as monoethanolamides derived from palm kernel fatty acids, lather depressants such as alkyl phosphates and silicones, fabric softening agents, etc.

Specifically, Madison et al teach a detergent composition containing peroxide, 15% anionic, 8% nonionic, 30% zeolite, and 20% carbonate, an imine quat salt concentration, etc. Note that, the composition as taught by Madison et al would

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inherently have the same decomposition properties as recited by the instant claims because Madison et al teach bleaching compositions containing the same components in the same proportions as recited by the instant claims. Accordingly, the broad teaching of Madison et al anticipate the material limitations of the instant claims.

Claims 2, 5, 7, 10, 20, 25, 27-32, and 37-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Madison et al (US 5,482,515).

Madison et al are relied upon as set forth above. Note that, the Examiner asserts that the specific compositions as taught by Madison et al would meet all the material limitations as recited by the instant claims. Accordingly, the broad teaching of Madison et al anticipate the material limitations of the instant claims.

Alternatively, even if the broad teachings of Madison et al are not sufficient to anticipate the material limitations of the instant claims, it would have been nonetheless obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to arrive at the claimed anionic surfactant and source of hydrogen peroxide in order to provide the optimum cleaning properties to the composition since Madison et al teach that the type of anionic surfactant and hydrogen peroxide added to the composition may be varied.

Claims 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 33, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Madison et al (US 5,482,515).

Madison et al are relied upon as set forth above. However, Madison et al do not teach a composition containing the specific bleach catalysts in combination with the

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other requisite components of the composition in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to formulate a composition containing the specific bleach catalysts in combination with the other requisite components of the composition in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims, with a reasonable expectation of success, because the broad teaching of Madison et al suggest a composition containing the specific bleach catalysts in combination with the other requisite components of the composition in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 6-8, 10-13, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by WO 95/13353.

'353 teaches a bleaching composition that includes a peroxygen compound such as sodium perborate, an oxygen transfer agent in the form of a quaternary imine salt and a bleach precursor. See Abstract. Note that, '353 teaches oxygen transfer agents having the same general formula as recited by the instant claims. See page 3, line 10 to page 4, line 20. Preferred bleach precursors include TAED, etc. See page 14, lines 1-40. Additionally, the compositions also may contain a surfactant such as anionic, nonionic, amphoteric, or zwitterionic surfactant. Suitable anionic surfactants include alkyl sulfates, alkyl benzene sulfonates, etc. See page 16, lines 10-38. Additionally, the compositions will also contain a detergency builder such as sodium or potassium tripolyphosphate, nitrilotriacetic acid, oxydisuccinate, etc. Additionally, enzymes such

as proteases, cellulases, lipases and amylases may be added to the compositions. See page 9, lines 10-30.

Specifically, '353 teaches a bleaching composition containing peroxide which is mixture of TAED/perborate, 15% anionic surfactant, 8% nonionic surfactant, 30% zeolite, 20% carbonate, etc. Note that, the composition as taught by '353 would inherently have the same decomposition properties as recited by the instant claims because '353 teach bleaching compositions containing the same components in the same proportions as recited by the instant claims. Accordingly, the broad teachings of '353 anticipate the material limitations of the instant claims.

Claims 2, 5, 20, 25, 27-32, and 37-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over WO 95/13353.

'353 are relied upon as set forth above. Note that, the Examiner asserts that the specific compositions as taught by '353 would meet all the material limitations as recited by the instant claims. Accordingly, the broad teaching of '353 anticipate the material limitations of the instant claims.

Alternatively, even if the broad teachings of '353 are not sufficient to anticipate the material limitations of the instant claims, it would have been nonetheless obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to arrive at the claimed anionic surfactant and source of hydrogen peroxide in order to provide the optimum cleaning properties to the composition since '353 teaches that the type of anionic surfactant and hydrogen peroxide added to the composition may be varied.

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Claims 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 33, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 95/13353

'353 are relied upon as set forth above. However, '353 does not teach a composition containing the specific bleach catalysts in combination with the other requisite components of the composition in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to formulate a composition containing the specific bleach catalysts in combination with the other requisite components of the composition in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims, with a reasonable expectation of success, because the broad teachings of '353 suggest a composition containing the specific bleach catalysts in combination with the other requisite components of the composition in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

Double Patenting

A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent

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and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

Claims 1-44 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 1-44 of copending Application No. 10/069631. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-15, 17-20, 25, 27-34, and 37-44 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 5-15 of copending Application No. 10/069630, claims 1-26 of 10/069634, claims 1-12 and 15-21 of 10/069632 and claims 1-16 and 20-25 of 10/069629.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 5-15 of copending Application No. 10/069630, claims 1-26 of 10/069634, claims 1-12 and 15-21 of 10/069632, and claims 1-16 and 20-25 of 10/069629 encompass the material limitations of the instant claims.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Conclusion


2. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Remaining references cited but not relied upon are considered to be cumulative to or less pertinent than those relied upon or discussed above.

Applicant is reminded that any evidence to be presented in accordance with 37 CFR 1.131 or 1.132 should be submitted before final rejection in order to be considered timely.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gregory R. Del Cotto whose telephone number is (571) 272-1312. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Fri. from 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yogendra Gupta can be reached on (571) 272-1316. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Gregory R. Del Cotto
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1751

GRD
March 15, 2004